

Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JAMES T. LEWIS.**

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

**WYMAN SPOONER,**

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

**LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,**

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

**WINFIELD SMITH,**

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

**W. M. H. RAMSEY.**

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

**JOSEPH L. PICARD,**

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

**HENRY CORDIER.**

of Winnebago County.

From Charleston.

Charleston has not been burned, as reported, but preparations have been made for shelling the city. The magazine of Fort Moultrie has been exploded by a shell from the Weehawken, and the village of Moultrieville burned. Fort Sumter has not yet surrendered.

## The Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South.

The following letter, captured in Brandon, Mississippi, by Captain Dennis, of the 72d Ohio regiment, gives the rebel view of the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation:

BRANDON, Miss., July 16, 1863.

This entire section is fleeing eastward. Georgia will have a population of 5,000,000 to feed this year. Ruin, utter and entire ruin, has swept over this state. The negro emancipation policy, at which we so long hinted, is the most potent lever of our overthrow. It steals upon us unawares, and ere we can do anything the plantations are deserted, families without servants, camps without necessary attendants, women and children in want and misery.

In short, the disadvantages to us now, arising from the negroes, are ten-fold greater than have been all the advantages derived from them earlier in the war. It is useless to discuss the errors of the past—possibly there are none that could have been avoided—but certainly we are a defeated and ruined people—shorn of our strength—powerless for a successful solution of the problems undertaken; or rather ours was erroneous. The solution has been shown us by a more favored people.

It will be recollect that the most persistent efforts were made by the copperheads to impress the public mind with the belief that the emancipation proclamation could have no effect beyond the lines of our armies, and many conservative republicans took the same ground. Those who believed in the policy—the radicals, as they are called—insisted that the slaves would soon hear of a proclamation of freedom, should it be issued, and that they would desert their masters. It was urged that this would especially be the case if the able-bodied male slaves were at the same time received into the army and enlisted and armed as soldiers to fight for their own freedom. All this was opposed and derided by those weak in the faith or disloyal at heart. But the radical policy has been vindicated in this instance as in all others in the conduct of the war where it has been adopted. That the slaves throughout the state of Mississippi, as well as all over the south, hundreds of miles from our forces, "steal away" from their masters and come to our camps, is now so well attested that it cannot be denied. Their withdrawal from the service of the rebel plotters stops the cultivation of the soil. This brings ruin and starvation upon the white masters, as they are as unsuited to take care of themselves as children, and they have no alternative left but to submit to federal authority.

The above letter from Mississippi is pretty conclusive evidence, we should think, of the potency of the proclamation in crushing this rebellion. Yet the copperheads, while they pretend to be loyal to the constitution and to wish for the triumph of the Union cause, are assailing the President with the most bitter malignity for issuing it; and why? There can be but one answer, and that is, it is hurting the rebels too much. Did they honestly wish the triumph of the government over this rebellion, they would say amen to every measure calculated to accomplish that end, instead of snarling at, and abusing the administration for every measure it adopts.

The Richmond Examiner, of April 16, 1861, said: "War will disorganize the industry of the north; it can have little effect upon the industry of the south." Two years have proved the folly of such expectations. The industry of the south is running away towards the north star, and the slaveholders are afraid to think of the number of slaves they have lost.

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## The Status of H. L. Palmer.

The friends of H. L. Palmer, the copperhead nominee for governor in this state, are extremely solicitous to present him in the attitude of a loyal man and a supporter of the war. To prove this, an old speech of his at a war meeting in Milwaukee is quoted, where he urged volunteering for the army, with probably the same motive some of our own copperheads engaged actively in the same measure—i.e., to save themselves from the chances of a draft or the payment of a fee for a substitute. They now neither favor volunteering nor sustain the law for the draft, and talk in opposition to every measure adopted by the government to suppress the rebellion by arms. We have, however, a later definition of the position of Mr. Palmer, by himself, when he said—

"I hope to see the disgraceful assault upon American rights in the person of Vallandigham, culminate in his election as governor of Ohio."

Now, to show you what kind of a man Mr. Palmer sustains and hopes to see elected governor of Ohio, we will give extracts from some of his public speeches:

"If any one or more of the states of this Union should at any time secede—for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge—much as I may deplore it, I never would, as a representative in the congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in civil war."—C. L. Vallandigham, at Cooper Institute, Nov. 2, 1860.

"Was ever a people before delivered over to such folly and wickedness? Truly you have said that it is from 'hell and not from heaven.' I thank you for your pamphlet. I have distributed all but one copy for myself. I send you a copy of my speech of February 20, 1861. But all is over now. It is too late for anything but peaceful separation."—C. L. Vallandigham to Rev. Sabin Hough, April 26, 1861.

DAYTON, April 30, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours, and concur with you heartily. The storm is passing, and I hope reason may return, and peace, for the present, with it. Beyond that I see nothing but separation, first of the free states and slave, and then—I know not what.

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MIAMI, Sept. 11.

The following editorial article:

"The traitors have applied the torch, and they need not be surprised if they are consumed in the dreadful eruption. The north has waited for the first blow, and when that was struck, without a cause, from that moment party lines were obliterated, and democrats, republicans, all parties, creeds and denominations instantly forgot their creeds, and their platforms, and are today enrolled under but one flag—the star spangled banner."

"The north was slow to anger—slow to start—patient, enduring and forgiving even of the most wanton insults, all for the sake of peace; but since her very toleration has been treated as an evidence of weakness and cowardice, she has now risen in the majesty of her might, and woes to the provokers of her wrath. Since all mild measures have failed—and since Mars is to be the umpire, we say war to the knife, and knife to the hilt—carry the conflict into the very heart of Africa, and since the malcontent rebels would not let us fight for their constitutional rights to their slave property, LET US ALL TURN ABOLITIONISTS—it that word will express the meaning—and aim the blow at slavery that shall make the proud master's heart quake. ALWAYS STRIKE AN ENEMY IN HIS MOST VULNERABLE POINT, and as we know of no subject more tender to southern consciences than their slaves, LET SUCH A BLOW BE STRUCK AS WILL MAKE EVERY REBEL HOWL WITH MID-NIGHT AFFRIGHT FOR FEAR OF A SURVIVE INSURRECTION."

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"We might extend the chapter, ad infinitum, but this will do for the present. Now our hands are in, let us make no child's play of it, but draw the claret at every blow."

Mr. Carpenter ought, by all means, to add a brass medal to the copper emblem which characterizes his present political associations and position. No additional trapping could so appropriately ornament him.

## LOYAL CONVENTION ON THE 17TH.

Lappin's Hall, at Janesville, has been procured for the use of the convention on the 17th. A band of music will be in attendance, and a good time generally is expected. "Brick" Pomeroy HAS PROMISED to be present; and may be expected to explain his present position, in connection with his editorial in October last, in which he said:

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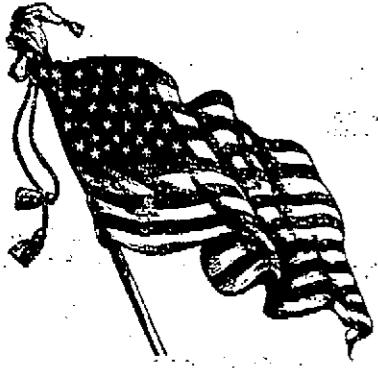
An excursion train on the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran into a gravel train, Thursday. The engineer was killed and fifteen passengers wounded.

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 19, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



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Let us see whether the Patriot has ever "recommended the freedom of the slaves." On the 25th of April, 1861, it published the following editorial article:

"The traitors have applied the torch, and they need not be surprised if they are consumed in the dreadful eruption. The north has waited for the first blow, and when that was struck, without a cause, from that moment party lines were obliterated, and democrat, republicans, all parties, creeds and denominations instantly forgot their creeds and their platforms, and are to day enrolled under but one flag—the star spangled banner."

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A special to the Tribune says: General Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee, tendered his resignation to the war department by telegraph.

It is supposed he contemplated it some time since, in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the government, but did not take the step till he could leave the service without discredit to himself.

After expelling the last armed rebel from his department, the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A band of guerrillas have visited the wreck of the steamer Courier about twenty miles below Memphis and it has been burned entirely up, the object being to prevent its being raised.

Everything is reported quiet in and around Vicksburg, except occasional and unimportant skirmishes with guerrillas. There are bands some miles back in the country. A quantity of cotton, and other property, was seized at Monroe, the western terminus of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad.

Kirby Smith has called upon the old men in the western department that he is commanding; that their services will not be needed in the rebel army more than sixty days.

Late advice from below represent, on authority of a deserter, that at a dress parade at Vermillionville on the 27th ult., it was announced by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that the rebel Gen. Magruder had been shot and killed in Galveston the week previous by a lieutenant, who suspected Magruder of criminal relations with his wife. The same authority states that the whole rebel force in Louisiana is not over 10,000. Dick Taylor's headquarters are at Camp Higland.

The Texans are getting tired of fighting for their rights under Davis, and are all deserting. Bryon's Texas regiment, numbering 300 a month ago, had all deserted but sixty.

The steamer Rose Hamilton has arrived at Helena from Duvall's Bluff, which place she left on Sunday. There has been no late fighting in Arkansas of any consequence. Merring has massed his forces near Bayou Maitre, and it begins to be understood that they will not fight, but fall back to the chain of hills in Saline county, southwest.

Little Rock people are very bitter toward the Unionists, refusing greenbacks for delicacies. We expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

A skirmish took place at Gendale, in the vicinity of Corinth. A large force of rebels is reported to be in possession of that place, and 3,000 cavalry sent to dislodge them, were successful. Six rebels were killed, and six taken prisoners. Our force suffered no loss.

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THE RYAN ADDRESS.

The Ryan address is a cold-blooded stab at the enthusiasm of the country in suppressing this rebellion. We doubt whether any sentence could be picked from it upon which a deliberate charge of treason could be brought in a court; but in almost every case the charge of treason could be brought before a tribunal of hearts of loyal men.

It is the jesuitical character of the thing which makes it the more dangerous and effectual. It pretends to uphold the war, while it stabs the only power that can carry it on. It asserts the right to demand that the war be carried on by the government "for the constitution alone, and under the constitution alone." This is the pith of it all. Every man who don't like the draft is so far from his rights under Davis, and are all deserting. Bryon's Texas regiment, numbering 300 a month ago, had all deserted but sixty.

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The Ryan address is a cold-blooded stab at the enthusiasm of the country in suppressing this rebellion. We doubt whether any sentence could be picked from it upon which a deliberate charge of treason could be brought in a court; but in almost every case the charge of treason could be brought before a tribunal of hearts of loyal men.

It is the jesuitical character of the thing which makes it the more dangerous and effectual. It pretends to uphold the war, while it stabs the only power that can carry it on. It asserts the right to demand that the war be carried on by the government "for the constitution alone, and under the constitution alone." This is the pith of it all. Every man who don't like the draft is so far from his rights under Davis, and are all deserting. Bryon's Texas regiment, numbering 300 a month ago, had all deserted but sixty.

The steamer Rose Hamilton has arrived at Helena from Duvall's Bluff, which place she left on Sunday. There has been no late fighting in Arkansas of any consequence. Merring has massed his forces near Bayou Maitre, and it begins to be understood that they will not fight, but fall back to the chain of hills in Saline county, southwest.

Little Rock people are very bitter toward the Unionists, refusing greenbacks for delicacies. We expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

A skirmish took place at Gendale, in the vicinity of Corinth. A large force of rebels is reported to be in possession of that place, and 3,000 cavalry sent to dislodge them, were successful. Six rebels were killed, and six taken prisoners. Our force suffered no loss.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrival and Departure of Mail. At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863. Chicago, through, 110 A. M. and 12 M. P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Chas. L. Thompson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. Bassett, Pastor. Services at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7 P. M. CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. Spalding, Pastor. Sunday services, 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Also, services Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—John P. Kimball, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. Kinney, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—R. B. Curtis, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. ST. CUTHBERT, (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holman street. John Conroy, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10 A. M., Vespers at 3 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Republican City Assembly Convention.

Delegates from the several wards of the city of Janesville will meet in convention at the Court Room, on

TUESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH instant.

at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be Assembly to be supported by the Republican electors of the city of Janesville, at the next election.

O. J. DEARNHURST,  
G. S. STRASBERGER,  
E. S. BAILEY,  
H. A. RATHBURN,  
W. B. STRONG,  
Committee.

Second Ward.

The Republicans of the First Ward are requested to meet at the Engine House of Washington Company No. 3.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH, at one o'clock P. M., to elect Six Delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly for the City of Janesville—which meets Tuesday, September 15th.

A. J. DUKE,  
A. A. JACKSON,  
VOLNEY ATWOOD,  
Janesville, Sept. 11th, 1863. Ward Committee.

Second Ward.

The Republican Union electors of the Second Ward will meet in Caucus at the Union Club Room, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing six Delegates to attend the City Assembly Convention on the 15th inst., to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly to represent the City of Janesville. Dated Sept. 11th, 1863.

J. M. BURGESS,  
JAMES BUTHERLAND,  
H. JACKMAN,  
Ward Committee.

Third Ward.

The Republican Union electors of the Third Ward will meet at the office of Levi Alden, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH, at one o'clock P. M., to choose Four Delegates to attend the Assembly convention to be held at the Court Room in this city on Tuesday, the 15th, to nominate a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election.

J. M. BURGESS,  
H. C. CULVER,  
S. L. JAMES,  
Janesville, Sept. 11, 1863. Ward Committee.

Fourth Ward.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at G. Nuttall's office,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH, at one o'clock P. M., to appoint Two Delegates to attend the Assembly convention to be held at the Court Room in this city on Tuesday, the 15th, to nominate a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election.

J. M. BURGESS,  
H. C. SMITH,  
J. W. STOREY,  
Janesville, Sept. 11, 1863. Ward Committee.

Lawrence Fund.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of forty-six dollars from the 2d ward, city of Janesville, collected by Mr. A. K. Cutts, chairman of that ward committee, for the aid of the Lawrence sufferers.

J. M. BURGESS,  
Ch'n Co. Com.  
Janesville, Sept. 12, 1863.

Sons of Temperance.

Editors Gazette:—Perhaps it is not generally known that the order of the Sons of Temperance continues to exist in Wisconsin and is silently doing a good work.

Its labors have not been wholly confined to the limits of this state. That portion of the noble Union army, from Wisconsin, has had the care of the grand division, as far as it has been practicable, and divisions of S. of T. have been organized in several of the Wisconsin regiments, and instances of its benefits in saving soldiers from the influences of intemperance have been marked with favorable results.

The number of subordinate divisions in this state is 33, and a grand division with R. S. Wells, of Beaver Dam, as the G. W. P., and A. H. Edwards its G. S. Sub-annual meetings of the grand division are held, and by its last report the membership of the subordinate divisions is shown to have been increased some five hundred during the year.

A division of working temperance men was organized in this city a few weeks ago, and its increasing numbers of good and true disciples of the doctrine of "total abstinence from all that intoxicates," is an earnest that intemperance the fell destroyer of happiness and all that is noble and good will be abhorred of many of its victims, and the hearts of very many now sad and desolate, be made to leap for joy.

The officers of the division in this city are T. H. Hornick, W. P.; A. K. Cutts, W. A.; R. Brand, R. S.; L. W. Beers, A. R. S.; W. L. Smith, F. S.; J. M. Rider, F.; Rev. R. B. Curtis, Chaplain; G. P. Wooster, C.; O. W. Sleeter, A. C. C. E. Rider, I. S.; W. R. Bates, O. S.

Though quite recently organized, this division is receiving accossions weekly to its numbers, and it is hoped that the friends of temperance in this city will feel an interest in the success of an efficient working temperance organization in their midst.

Surely, the number of victims that drunkenness has claimed in this city during the past year is a holocaust too dreadful to be continued, without countervailing efforts being put forth that will in some degree be commensurate with the humane object sought to be accomplished.

The still epidemic has broken out among the boys of this city.

OMISSION.—In publishing the proceedings of the common council yesterday, we omitted to notice the report of Mr. J. H. Balch of the names of the enlistments in this city. They number 513, as obtained from the master rolls in the office of the adjutant general, and probably do not include residents of the city who enlisted in other places.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Janesville, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, the same will propose to act in relation to the adoption of the foregoing specifications, and that until that day certain proposals for the performance of said work will be received by the City Clerk.

Sept. 18th, 1863. G. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk.

Hardware Trade.

EARLY CLOSING!

WE the undersigned, Hardware Merchants of the City of Janesville, believe that the present business hour adopted by the trade generally is unnecessarily long and that a material shortening of hours would not inconvenience our customers, we have resolved to immediately agree to close our several places of business at 5 P. M.

From the 14th of Sept. to the 1st of Nov., at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. J. RICHARDSON,  
H. L. SMITH,  
E. S. BROWN,  
Janesville, Sept. 4th, 1863.

For our City Schools.

GENERAL Department of the SCHOOL OF TRADE, STATE COPT. ROGERS, Av. used in our city Schools may be had at the lowest selling price, at SUTHERLAND'S Bookstore, 83rd Street.

Bibles! Bibles!

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W. C. RAYNER,  
TEACHER of the Piano Forte, Melodeon, Thorough Bass and Harmony.

TERMS, \$10 per Quarter, 24 Lessons.

PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.00.

Appletons may be made at Wilson's Music Store, Lampert's, 2d story.

TERMINERS for 25 Cents each, new, light and accurate, at

TALMAN & COLLINS, 13th Street.

Janesville, Sept. 4th, 1863.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—R. J. Goodspeed, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

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# 1860

## ERIE RAILWAY.

Broad Gauge, Double Track Route.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

Waukesha at 12:10 P.M.

Milwaukee at 12:10 P.M.

Monroe at 12:10 P.M.

Freight Train 6:30 P.M.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Milwaukee 2:15 A.M.

" " 1:45 P.M.

" " 1:45 P.M.